Index to Advertisements.

Page.	Col	Page.	Col.
Amusements 8	6	Marriages & Deaths . 7	5-6
Apartment Hotels 16	5	Machinery 9	
Bankers & Brokers 12	1	Notice to Navigators, 8	
Board & Rooms 9	7	Ocean Steamers 9	- 4
Board & R. Wanted, 9	6	Public Notices 16	5-1
Business Chances 9	- 2	Rallroads 9	
	7.	Real Estate16	- 1
Tarnet Cleaning 9	25		2. 4
ity Hotels	5	Savings Banks13	1
Sountry Board14 Sesks & Office Fur-	- 5	School Agencies13	
	- 2	Special Notices 7	
miture		Steamboata 9	
dvidend Notices32		Summer Resorts14	ord.
mma Sits. Wanted .15	6.7	Surrogates' Notices15	
aryzonda 9	0-1		1 2
Supjoym't Agencies, 9	- 23	The Turf 8	
Securators14	- 3	To Whom It May	-
luropenn Advts11	1-2	Concern13	1 0
Tuancial	8-4		
inancial Meetings12		Purposes16	3 8
foreign Resorts 11	3-6	Tribune Sub'n Rates . 7	
urnished Rooms to	14	Trust Companies13	D-I
Let	- 7	Typewriters 9	
Curnished Houses to		Unfurnished Apartm'ts	
Let, Country 16	- 5	to Let16	- 1
delp Wanted 9		Work Wanted 9	
instruction	6	Work Wanted	4-1
Lost Bankbooks 9	5		

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1907.

This newspaper is owned and published by The Tribune Association, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, Tribune Building, No. 154 Nassau street, New York; Ogden Mills, president; Nathaniel Tuttle, secretary and treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The American proposal for the inviolability of private property at sea was discussed by the committee on Geneva convention at The Hague; Great Britain, Germany and Russia opposed the plan — Mrs. Josephine Leslie was arrested in England on a charge of fraud through a letter purporting to have been written by J. P. Morgan. — Peter Curran, Socialist, was returned at the Jarrow election to supposed the lete Sir Charles Palmer in the Socialist, was returned at the Jarrow election to succeed the late Sir Charles Palmer in the House of Commons.—The dvic strike in the South of France is gradually going to pieces, many mayors and municipal councils having withdrawn their resignations.—Japanese in Corea show irritation over the Corean delegation at The Hague, and it is said that Marquis Ito has given up hope of retaining the Corean Emperor in power.—M. Pichon, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that the relations between France and Germany were excellent and that the Franco-Spanish agreement cellent and that the Franco-Spanish agreement other step toward the peace of the world.

DOMESTIC .- There was much speculation in DOMESTIC.—There was much speculation in Washington over the route and time necessary for the cruise of the battleship fleet to Pacific waters. —— Rear Admiral Brownson, chief of the bureau of navigation, called on the President at Sagamore Hill. —— Rear Admiral Evans, on board the Connecticut, declared the idea of war with Japan silly, and said that repair work on the ships was not being hurried more than usual. —— The State Health Department at Albany informed public officials of the municipalities in the Oswego watershed that the municipalities in the Oswego watershed that hereafter no sewage shall be discharged into any water of the Oswego River without pre-liminary treatment. — Dr. H. K. Hoy, finan-cial backer of the "ash burning" invention of the Altonia Pann cobbler, distressed at the

cratic leaders were planning an apportionment measure that would insure them a majority in the next Senate at Albany. — It was said that the Inter-Metropolitan would apply to the at the inter-attropolatal would apply to the bills Service Commission for permission to did a third track on either the Second or Third came elevated line. — The Public Service mandsion will hold its first open session town it was announced. — A drunken employe Richard Carman made a murderous attack

est, 81 degrees; lowest, 61.

about to leave the city that The Tribune will be sent by mail to any address in this country facilities for docking and otherwise earing for or abroad, and address changed as often as deeired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at THE TRIBUNE Office. See opposite page for subscription rates.

EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW. The Declaration of Independence established the ideal of the American democracy, equality before the law and governmental protection of each and every one in the enjoyment of mankind's inalienable rights. The writers of the Declaration may have overstated the case for human rights and failed to discriminate between that equality which man can guarantee to man and that equality which Nature at will vouchsafes or denies to us. We know that some superior persons, realizing this overstatement and learning that it sprang from an exploded French theory, have felt a little ashamed of the Declaration-as if its writers had anticipated the spread eagle spirit of subsequent Fourth of July oratory and as if the precedent for pyrotechnics on the Fourth had been set in the Declaration itself. But they need not be ashamed and they need not acquiesce in the argument that because men are not equal mentally or physically there can be no equality anywhere. The one sort of equality, as we have said, is Nature's business. The other is man's business, and when man-that is, the American man-is attending to his business we shall have equality before the law. When he is not we have the growth of privilege and inequality, and superior persons sneer at the rhetorical old Declaration of Independence, while the meek look askance at it, as if it were an ancient, shabby and extremely old-fashioned

Well, we are glad to see the Governor take his text from the Declaration without any apology, and, while recognizing that the Fathers assumed too large a task when they put the whole of Nature within the purview of that instrument, still point out that the preamble voices the ideals of popular government today. The Governor's speech inquires how man is attending to his part of the business of maintaining equality, and the Governor concludes that he is doing it better than ever before. Mr. Hughes interprets the governmental tendencies of the country to-day, of which President Roosevelt's administration and his own administration are significant expressions. The people are insisting more and more upon that equality before the law for which they created the government. An aristocracy has been said to be the most natural thing in the world; probably it is the most natural; but government is a constant war against Nature. We create it to guarantee us something Nature does not give

relative of theirs.

while posing as party workers have served under a retainer of special interests, careless allke of party principles or of public justice, are passing from the stage. The people demand leadership, and parties need effective organization to ad-vance their principles. But the time is rapidly passing when any one can long maintain a posi-tion of wide political influence who is under sus-picion of maintaining a double allegiance.

Governors show a greater sense of responsibility to the people. Legislators are not far behind them in acknowledging the impossibility of a double allegiance.

Efforts to dominate legislation for seifish purposes and attempts through the forms of popular election to place in office those who in the guise of executing public trusts serve private interests are less successful than heretofore. The people have become intolerant of such traitorous representation. representation. The Insistence upon higher standards for the

performance of public service by corporations created by the people and empowered to do certain necessary things for them is part of the same spirit. Let us all hope that this spirit will make progress till we have what the Governor, who thinks it no shame to be an idealist,

and naval organizations.

Now for this development of the spirit of the age-this determination of the people to attend strictly to their business of maintaining equality before the law-the country has to thank President Roosevelt's administration and a later comer, Governor Hughes's own administration. So that no one may misunderstand us or the Governor, the "people" that the Governor has in mind includes everybody, rich and poor, saint and sinner, public and public service corporation. It is not synonymous with the Peepul, which now and then exercises its voice and which includes only everybody with Hughes is not the name of a class.

THE NAVY IN THE PACIFIC.

The prospect that in the not remote future a considerable part of the effective navy of the United States will make a cruise in Pacific waters and visit the chief ports of our Pacific Coast is to be regarded with sincere satisfaction. We pointed out the other day some of the reasons why such a redistribution of the fleet, temporarily or permanently, might be desirable from a commercial point of view. There are also other reasons, which we might describe as partly patriotic and partly military. Thus it will be well to give our fellow citizens of the Pacific Coast an opportunity to see such a demonstration of American naval prowess as has thus far been visible only on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. The people of the Far West are as much interested in the military branches of government as those of the Atlantic seaboard, and they will appreclate the opportunity of seeing for themselves the splendid fleet of which they have heard so much and to the creation of which they have so largely contributed. Nor are we to overlook the desirability, from the professional point of view, of having the commanders and navigators of our ships familiarize themselves with all the frequented waters of the world. It may be that any captain in the navy could take his ship around the Horn as successfully as Captain Clark took the Oregon in 1808, but the ability to do so and popular confidence in that ability will be increased by the actual experience of making such a voyage.

We have been inclined to regard it as cause n Altoona, Penn., cobbler, distressed at the for regret that this country did not or could allure of the process, killed himself at Altoona.

CITY.—Stocks were strong. —— The Demoposession of the Philippines put its naval possession of the Philippines put its naval establishment in the Pacific upon a footing appropriate to its new estate. It would have been the part of wisdom, as it seems to us, to have made Manila one of the chief of our naval stations and to have placed there a fleet com-parable in strength with that which we maintain on our Atlantic Coast. That would have been a perfectly timely and unexceptionable of Richard Carman made a mindous actors from the continuous and the country estate. —— Coroner Shrady ordered an autopsy on the body of Mrs. Catherine McBride, whose death followed an operation believed to be suspicious. —— The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company sold to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. \$6,000,000 6 per pany sold to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. \$6,000,000 6 per those waters, and since then, even with the fine expansion of the navy and the recognition fine expansion of the navy and the recognition supplied, nor have our Pacific waters nearer THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: home received a quota of the navy comparable with that in these Eastern waters.

The time now seems opportune for a judicious We desire to remind our readers who are Our navy is now large enough to give an effective force to each of the two oceans, and great warships are adequate at Manila, as well as at Puget Sound. As the sending of our own ships to any part of our own waters is a purely domestic question, with which no other nation has or is likely to assume to have any legitimate concern, we might ignore the international side of the matter altogether. But as there has in some quarters been some excitable talk about "trouble with Japan," it may be worth while to say that one timely reason for augmenting our naval force in the Pacific is the fact that our relations with Japan are now so entirely and confidently amicable, and the historic friendship between the two countries is so strong and vital, that no rational man would dream of misinterpreting such a movement as being inspired by anticipation of war with that country. Were there any impairment of relations between America and Japan any such movement of the fleet might arouse apprehension. In the present profound peace and unstrained amity nobody in either country should perceive anything ominous in it, save, perhaps, those incorrigible alarmists who can discover a well tenanted mare's nest behind every clump of bulrushes.

OUR IRRATIONAL FOURTH.

It does little credit to our patriotism or enlightenment that Thursday's celebration of our greatest national holiday should be chronicled as "the bloodlest Fourth yet." How can any satisfaction be taken in the perversion of a holiday to purposes of disorder and destruction, and how can any pride be felt in methods of observance which inevitably condemn hundreds -if not thousands-to be shot, burned, maimed and otherwise disfigured and tortured in propitiation of the great god of senseless uproar? What a hideous worship it is which devotes these victims—most of them children tempted into peril by thoughtless parents—to the Chinese deity of punk and lockjaw! The sacrifice is as wanton as it is meaningless; for the effort which is so dearly paid for contributes in no way to the appropriate celebration of the nation's birthday and adds in no conceivable manner to its beauty, dignity, significance or impressive-

Amiel somewhere in his diary philosophizes over the conduct of the boorish and the untrained when brought into contact with nature's beauties and sublimities. They are uneasy and overawed and seek to emphasize their own petty individualities by singing, shouting or other trivial uproar. Can it be that as a nation we are not able to grasp the real significance of the ideas underlying our holiday observances and must cover our incapacity by mere vociferation or a resort to gunpowder? The Fourth of July

tive power and in capacity to grasp the inner

significance of our feasts and holidays. It is time to protest against the vulgarity and boorishness as well as the disorder and recklessness of our latter day Fourth of July celebrations. Some complaint was made when sports began to overshadow patriotic observances on that holiday. But sports have their rightful place on the calendar of a great open air holiday like Independence Day. They are wholesome, cheering, beneficial and not out of tune with the spirit of the occasion. But to turn the Fourth into a mere carnival of fireworks, discharged under conditions of the greatest possible discomfort and danger, is to make the holiday pestiferous as well as empty. Probably fifty persons were killed and twenty-five hundred injured-many of the latter most seriously-in Thursday's orgy. Houses were set on fire and the laws against carrying and using firearms were defied. Death, suffering and lawessness should not be the distinguishing elements of Fourth of July celebrations. It would We may look for a steady improvement in the public service, and on its civil side—in the sentiment of honor and of disinterested fidelity that may attach to it—it may rival what has long been conspicuous in connection with our military and sternly penalized.

NOT AN "INCIDENT." The last and least fear that there might be anything like a diplomatic "incident" in some reported comments of the British Ambassador to the United States upon the proposed constitution for the State of Oklahoma may now be happily dismissed. We suggested at the outset that Mr. Bryce must have been strangely mis quoted or that his alleged remarks would prove to be susceptible of an entirely satisfactory ex planation. That assumption, in its most welcome form, is now completely confirmed on the a grievance. "The people" under Governor best possible authority. Telegraphing from his summer home to the editor of "The New York World," Mr. Bryce says that the statements attributed to him regarding the merits of the Oklahoma constitution are wholly unfounded, adding that he has invariably refused to express his opinions of its provisions, as he has to express himself on any American political question since he came hither as ambassador.

It is to be regretted that there was any occa sion for Mr. Bryce to be put to the trouble of denying a false report and of asserting the entire propriety of his diplomatic conduct, but since it seemed desirable for him to do so "The World" has done good service in securing and giving publicity to his statement, and thus confirming the confidence of observant Americans in the taste and discretion as well as in the scholarship and friendship of the British Ambassador.

THE JARROW ELECTION.

The result of the contest at Jarrow, which has been anticipated with much more interest than that of any other by-election of the present Parliament, can scarcely give satisfaction to the government party in England. We shall be surprised if it does not rather add to the discom fiture which that party has felt since the Irish repudiation of Mr. Birrell's devolution bill and ome other recent incidents. Indeed, the polling at Jarrow reflects strongly one of the threatened sequences to the rejection of the Birrell measure-namely, the open hostility of the Irish party to the English Liberals, whose allies they

Jarrow, in Durham, had been represented ince 1885 by Sir Charles Palmer, a millionaire Liberal shipbuilder and ardent free trader. It is said the constituency has never in all its history returned a Conservative. At the last general election the Unionists did not consider it worth while to put up a candidate, so surely Liberal did they regard Jarrow to be. Sir Charles Palmer was opposed, therefore, by nobody but Mr. Peter Curran, a Socialist, running on the Labor ticket. There were 17,023 electors, of whom 8,047 voted for Sir Charles, 5,093 for Mr. Curran, and the rest did not bother to vote in an election the result of which was a foregone

But on Sir Charles's death a lively contest erose. The Liberals put up a strong candidate, Mr. Hughes, in full confidence that he would repeat Sir Charles Palmer's victories. The running a candidate, and audaclously put up Rogers, Consul General of the Isthmian Canal Mr. Rose-Innes, one of Mr. Chamberlain's proenist lieutenants, in one of the strongest free trade constituencies in the kingdom. The redistribution of the fleet along those lines. Labor party nominated Mr. Curran again, and the Irish, who are numerous in Jarrow, instead of supporting the Liberal candidate, as they did before, put up a man of their own, Mr. O'Hanlon. A fifth man, Mr. Hunnable, the "Ilford poet," failed to get a nomination, though he sought it diligently and added much humor to the campaign by trying seriously to answer the questions with which he was heckled, such as What is the best wood for a board of trade?" "Are you in favor of a sliding scale for rhubarb?" and "Would you approve a measure providing cows with umbrellas to keep rain out of the milk?"

The Liberals seem to have been confident of winning. But ten days ago Unionist observers predicted that Mr. Curran would win, with Mr. Rose-Innes second and with the Liberal and Irish candidates respectively third and fourth. That prediction has been exactly fulfilled. Mr. Curran received only 4,698 votes, or 395 fewer than last year, but they were sufficient to give him a plurality of 768 over Mr Rose-Innes, who got 3,930, and of 1,224 over Mr. Hughes, the Liberal, who got 3,474. The Irish candidate received 2,124 votes, which would have been sufficient to give Mr. Hughes a good plurality had they been cast for him. The total poll was 1,080 larger than last year, showing the increased interest in the contest.

Apart from the Irish secession, it is to be ob served that the Liberals lost heavily in other directions. The Irish candidate got only 2,124 votes, while the Liberal got 4,573 fewer than a year ago. Thus 2,449 Liberal votes were lost from other causes than the Irish revolt. That an avowed protectionist, running distinctively on the issue of tariff reform, should get 3,930 votes in an extreme free trade constituency and should surpass by 456 votes the chosen champion of the free trade party must also be re garded as significant. The whole result will strengthen the belief that Mr. Chamberlain's tariff reform movement is making important progress in England, and must be seriously reckoned with in that country.

There is always something doing in Morocco when Raisuli wakes up to the fact that his exchequer is empty.

The Tammany Hall Fourth of July celebration is always rich in marvels. An orator, variously described in the newspapers as "Representative" Brinson and "Congressman" Brinson, of Colorado, told the braves that he had once cut off the head of a shark and that the head thereupon ate the rest of the body. Still it may not have been a real shark, any more than Mr. Brinson is a real Congressman.

The Corporation Counsel's opinion on the plan of arresting speeding automobilists which has been proposed by the Automobile Club of America corresponds exactly to the view which every man and ends the primitive natural morality of might. Having outlived in the early days of the republic a landholding aristocracy, the people would not see a stockholding aristocracy take its place. The Governor finds the democracy more insistent than ever before upon an undivided responsibility of parties and officials to listelf:

Political leaders who have performed the function of clearing houses for legislation, and who

while posing as party workers have served under resent a sad deterioration, just as the modern mentary detention would work to the disadvandin and riot of a New Year's Eve represent a tage of automobilists and the public alike, for it painful decline on the public's part in imagina- would encourage reckless driving and fraud, while irritating many citizens by conferring a special favor upon the wealthy and the reckless

> The exportation of coal from the United States to Europe has apparently not been profitable enough to encourage American producers to undertake the business on a large scale. They have recently secured an order to supply the Italian railways, however, with 200,000 tons, after underbidding their Welsh rivals by about 50 cents a ton. All of the offers made included the ocean freight, and as the distance to be traversed from this country is fully two thousand miles further than it is from Wales there has been a good deal of knitting of brows at Cardiff. How such a bargain can be advantageous may look like a profound problem, perhaps, but it is a pretty fair presumption that those who have made the venture know what they are about.

> American military officers who have already ecognized the merits of the sharp pointed builet probably need no further testimony to convince them of its superiority. If the uninitiated have any doubts on the subject, however, these ought to be met effectually by the recent tests made in England.

> The Commissioner General of Immigration has ust selected sites for immigrant stations at Charleston, New Orleans and Galveston, and efforts will be made to divert to them the excess of immigration to Northern ports. New York will gladly spare a liberal percentage of her too copious supply of alien raw material.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A Manila paper presents a new and attractive picture of Aguinaldo, erstwhile rebei leader. It says: "Aguinaldo has so generally been identified with his role of soldier that too little attention is given to the role he is now playing as emulator of Cincinnatus, that of farmer or hacindero, in which by his example he is probably onferring upon his countrymen as much if not more real good than in his mere distinguished position. The part which Aguinaldo is now playing was brought out prominently this morning in a conference held with the Governor General, in which Captain Sleeper, director of lands, Mr. Miller, Dr. Nesom and Mr. Edwards also took It was regarding the use of a steam plough on the Imus estate, a part of which General Agulnaldo occupies as a tenant of the government. According to General Aguinaldo and the Bureau of Agriculture experts, the Imus estate is so over-grown with trees that it will be necessary to put a force of men to work cutting and clearing before real agricultural operations can begin. This will be started immediately and will be followed by a grubbing device to remove all the larger roots, and then the steam plough will be brought down from Laguna. The land on the Imus estate is said to be among the richest of the estates acquired from the friars. It has been lying idle for so long a time, however, that it is now completely covered with a growth of young trees, the trunks of som of which are as much as six inches in diameter.

Redd-I see that man Finn has got an automo-Greene. And it was quite amusing to see him the first week he had it.

"How so?"
"Why, every time he'd blow his horn he'd stop and look around. He used to peddle fish, you know!"—Yonkers Statesman.

Asbestos horseshoes are an invention of a Hono tulu blacksmith. There has long been a demand for such an article, it is said. Visitors to the voluno near Honolulu usually ride from the Vo House down into the pit and across to the Haleman pit on horses. But the heat underneath the floor of Kilauca has been increasing to such a degree that the horses' feet suffer, hence the need of non-heat-conducting shoes

"Is your son proficient in any foreign languages?" "Well," answered Farmer Cornlossel, "I dunno as he's much on French or German; but he kin understand every word of the baseball news."—Washington Star.

Court of the Canal Zone, was married in May by a Protestant clergyman, but there was some doubt as to the legality of the ceremony because under the old conditions only marriages celebrated by Catholic priests were valid. To reassure the young couple the President issued an order on the subject, which was reported to permit "ministers of Protestant denominations to celebrate marriages." Since then the question has been asked, "May a rabbi also act as celebrant at a marriage cere Commission, says that, according to the executive order, "all ministers of any religious society or denomination, without limitation," may officiate

"I hate work," said Languid Lewis.
"I don't see why," rejoined Humble Harry.
a safe bet dat work never done youse no harn
Chicago News.

High prices prevailing in Yukon Territory con tinue to prevent many tourists from visiting that Vice-Consul Woodward, of Dawson, country. "In one instance a party of some two dozen tourists from the Eastern States arrived here in the morning, and, after a hasty trip up the creeks, left on the steamer the same evening. A visitor from the outside, particularly from the extreme East of the United States, is astonished to find that the smallest coin in circulation is 25 cents, that the article which costs 5 cents at home will cost from over two to five times that much, and that 25 cents is paid for a five-cent cigar or ordinary local newspaper, that a charge of \$1 to \$2 50 is made for delivering a single piece of baggage to the hotel, a distance of two to three blocks, and everything else in proportion."

Dream potion charm of love or hate, I prithee just a tip on Fate. Here, 'neath my pithowed head, alone Heveal to me the fair unknown. What heights of bilss and depths of woe Foregather in thy heart of dough! Both Fegasus and mad nightmare In double harness stabled there! Oh, spirit of the Land of Dreams, Go where Olympian are light gleams, Select the best dream in the place And drape it round one lovely face. Then to this dope of fruit and dough May all its fateful portent go. Fate makes reply—the cynic brute!—"The man with dough, he gets the fruit."

GARRET SMITH. THAT WEDDING CAKE.

UNPLUCKED PIGEONS IN NEW YORK.

UNPLUCKED PIGEONS IN NEW YORK.

New York Correspondence, Pittsburg Dispatch.

Every one who has been to Venice knows the pigeons of St. Mark's, and people who haven't ravelled in Italy are familiar with these birds through paintings and photographs of them. But no artist or photographer ever seems to have cared to make pictures of our own three flocks of pigeons that are quite as old as the buildings with which they are associated in the thoughts of New Yorkers who keep their eyes about them in their wanderings about the city. The oldest and most picturesque of these flocks of pigeons is the one that makes its home around the Church of the Faulist Fathers, at Amsterdam avenue and 60th street. Next to this in point of size and age is the flock that dwells in the New Haven end of the Grand Central Station, while the youngest one is that which makes its abiding place in the building of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, at Madison avenue and 28th street. There is a small flock that makes its resting place in the Culvary Church, on West 57th street, and, curiously enough this church is the only one of these pigeon homes that makes any effort to protect the front of its building from the birds. There are two gargovies projecting from the tower of this church, and they are wrapped in wire netting to prevent the pigeons from resting there.

MANY NECKTIES FOR A LEGISLATOR. From The Philadelphia Record,

From The Philadelphia Record.
Representative Snyder, of Schuykill, who was the father of the bill making the minimum school teacher's salary in this state \$40, is devoted to fancy neckties, and the school teachers of the state knowing this, have in their gratitude been sending him neckties as a reward. Up to date, since the adjournment of the Legislature, he has received two thousand neckties from all parts of the state.

MARKING HISTORIC SPOTS.

About People and Social Incidents

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Miss Edith R. Catlin, daughter of Mrs. Julius Catlin, will be married to-day at St. Luke's Church, Morristown, N. J., to Stowe Phelps. Their wedding will be an informal one, as Miss Catlin's family is in mourning, and the invitations have been limited to relatives and very intimate friends. The bride, who is a sister of Mrs. Trenor L. Park, will dispense with attendants, and there will be no ushers. Ansel Phelps will be his brother's best man. Immediately after the wedding Mr. Phelps man. Immediately after the weating art. Phetps and his bride will start on a trip round the world via the Siberian Railroad, and they plan to be back in New York early in November. Mr. Phelps is a son of Mrs. Charles Phelps, and is a popular cotilion leader.

Mrs. George Oglivy Haig sailed for New York from England a couple of days ago and is due here the latter part of next week. She is coming over to be with her mother, Mrs. Astor, at the latter's home, in Fifth avenue, during the summer. Mrs. M. Orme Wilson came into town yesterday by automobile from her country place, at Bay Shore, Long Island, and after seeing her mother, Mrs. Astor, returned late in the afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson will so to Newport the latter part of the month.

Mrs. Clermont Livingston Best and Miss Annie Best expect to sail for Europe early next week to remain abroad for the remainder of the summer. The wedding of Miss Best to Elizur Yale Smith will take place early in the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. George R. D. Schieffelin will leave Morristown, N. J., within the next few days and go to Southampton, Long Island, where they will e the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schief-

Dr. and Mrs. Francis P. Kinnicutt will arrive from Europe to-day and will go to their home, at Morristown, N. J., for the summer

Mr. and Mrs. George Grant Mason, who are oc-cupying the late James Henry Smith's villa at Tuxedo, will probably decide upon a permanent country home elsewhere. They are looking for a place nearer New York. Mr. Mason finds the trip too long to make every day, and considers his presence in town necessary in connection with the business of the Smith estate, of which he is the principal heir.

Mrs. James Henry Smith has decided to purchase house in town and expects to find a place on one of the side streets uptown, near Fifth avenue. She will return from Europe early in the fall and will occupy an apartment at the Plaza Hotel with her daughter, Miss Anita Stewart, until she finds a

Mrs. J. Nelson Borland and her daughters have sailed for Europe. They will be abroad for the re-mainder of the summer, lier brother, J. Woodward Haven, and Mrs. Haven came down from ox on Tuesday to see them off.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Pease are at Lenox, where they will remain until the autumn.

Rawlins L. Cottenet, accompanied by his mother nd sister, sails for Europe to-day and will remain abroad for the rest of the summ

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel T. Worden, who are at the clubhouse at Tuxedo, will go to Bar Harbor in about a fortnight.

Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt on her return from Europe will open her Seabright cottage and re-main there until late in the autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Jose F. de Navarro will spend the 1 to remain for the summer.

Colonel Hendrick B. Wright.

To the Editor of The Tribune Sir: The Tribune of June 21 had an editorial on the conundrum, "What is a Democrat," referring to "The New York World's" and the Hon, W. J. Bryan's definitions as to what current Democracy means. It might afford relief to know what a noted Democratic politician and lawyer of Luzerne County, Penn., said to the rank and file of his party in the early '50's at Carbondale, Penn., where there was a large element of the population that had recently been British subjects and residents of Ireland. At a political gathering at which Colonel dendrick B. Wright was the principal speaker and expounder of Democratic doctrine he opened his address by defining what a Democrat was, and he address by defining what a Democrat was, and he said to the audience: "If you are asked why you are a Democrat, say it is because Thomas Jefferson was a Democrat, because Andrew Jackson was a Democrat, because Martin Van Buren is a Democrat and because I am a Democrat." Possibly if The Tribune would advise some of the gentlemen who have been trying to solve the question to adopt the position advanced by Colonel Wright, and then become practical statesmen, instead of politicians, as he did, they might be honored in life and at death as he was.

is he was. H. B. Wright was admitted to the Luzerne Coun H. B. Wright was admitted to the Luzerne County bar in 1831. For ten years he devoted himself to his profession, and as an advocate before a jury achieved distinction. In 1841 he was elected to the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, also in 1842 and 1848. In 1844 he was president of the Demonstrate Newtonia Convention, being a delegation. 1842 and 1843. In 1844 he was president or the Democratic National Convention, being a delegate-at-large from Pennsylvania. In 1852 he was elected to Congress by the Democratic party. At the breaking out of the Civil War, in 1851, a nomination by both parties was tendered him, and he was elected to Congresses and was an until the was elected. to Congress and was an untiring advocate of an undivided Union, although a lifelong Democrat. In a speech in Congress, replying to the peace resolutions of Mr. Vallandingham, which was soon after Colonel Wright's eldest son had been conafter Colonel Wright's eldest son had been consigned to a soldier's grave, he closed with a quotation from an ancient philosopher: "I should have blushed if Cato's house had stood secure and flourished in a civil war." After the close of the 57th Congress Mr. Wright retired from politics, but in Congress Mr. Wright retired from politics, but in 1876, without solicitation on his part, he was elected in the Luzerne district to the 46th Congress, also to the 46th, and refused further political honors. He was always prominent in all public works of state and nation, as well as in domestic affairs, until his death in 1881. WILLIAM H. RICHMOND. Boranton, Penn., July 8, 1907.

"LIVES SACRIFICED."

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: In The Tribune of June 24 you stated that 919 persons were killed in 1906 in Pittsburg in the mills and other places, as reported to the coroner there, and you called it an "industrial juggernaut." and are 3,180 killed and 45,000 crippled annually by and are 2,335 affect machinery in Chicago? Why is there not an employers' liability act here as well as in England? GEORGE BRERETON. New Haven, June 28, 1907.

A CHRISTIAN'S PROTEST. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Why must outrage and crime, practiced under the guise of religion, be further tolerated? Human life is too dear to become the butt of experiment. I believe it was never meant that man should trespass upon God's Kingdom. We cannot exist without difficulties, and to be shown them means the undoing of character and loss of love.

A CHRISTIAN.

New York City, July 8, 1907.

MRS. REID SAILS FOR NEW YORK. London, July &-The Hamburg-American Line steamer Amerika, which sailed from Southampton this afternoon for New York, had among her passengers Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, wife of the American Ambassador here. Mrs. Reid is going to visit her father, D. O. Mills.

COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE. London, July 5.—The final court of the season was held at Buckingham Palace to-night. The King

and the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Connaught received. Their majestles entered the Throne Room at 11 o'clock, and were greeted by a royal salute. Four Americans were presented by Countess Benckendorff, the wife of the Russian Ambassador, in the absence of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. They were Mrs. Crawford Hill, of Denver; Mrs. John E. Ryburn, wife of the Mayor of Philadelphia; Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, of New York; Mrs. Willard, of New Jersey, and her sister, Miss Hatch.

summer as usual at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan

Mrs. William P. Douglas will not return from until October. Her son and daughter-in-

law, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, are still in SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

f By Telegraph to The Tribune. Newport, R. I., July 5 .- There was a round of Newport, R. I., July S. Talan and a round of social affairs in Newport to-day. Among the host-esses at dinners this evening were Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard, Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mrs. E. G. Slater, Mrs. J. Stewart Barney and Mrs. A Lanfear Norrie. Miss Charlotte Pell, Mrs. B. F. Yor-kum and Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow entertained

at luncheon this noon.
Dr. and Mrs. George Pepper Norris gave a children's party this afternoon in honor of their little

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, accompanied by Miss Pauline French, returned to-day from the Vander-bilt camp in the Adirondacks to inspect the imrovements that are under way at Oakland Farm. Mr. and Mrs. S. Oakley Vander Poel are the guests of Mrs. Ogden Goelet at Ochre Court. Commodore and Mrs. Cornellus Vanderbilt, who spent the Fourth in Newport, returned to New York to-day on the flagship North Star.

Oliver Hazard Perry, of New York, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincless for a fe

Mr. and Mrs. A. Gordon Norrie, of New York, have taken Miss Ellen F. Mason's cottage, Brent Lodge, for the remainder of the season.

Registered at the Casino to-day were Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Henry Lawrence, Philip O. Mills I. Borden Harriman, Eugene Hale, jr., Henry L. Mc-Vickar, Henry Spies Kip, F. C. Carley, Goodwin Hobbs, Albert Charlier, Cyril Hatch, J. H. Mas.

son, fr., and Granville Fortescue.
R. Nelson Buckley, of Philadelphia, accompanied
by John Cadwallader Rowland, arrived to-day on a steam vacht for the season.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and family arrived

this evening for the week-end. Mrs. I. Townsend Burden and Miss Evelyn Burden arrived for the season this evening Other arrivals to-day were Miss Gladys Mills, Ogden L

Mills, Egerton L. Winthrop and Willing Spencer

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, July 5.—Colonel Echols has arrived in Washington from West Point and will serve as best man at noon to-morrow, when the marriage of Major Joseph T. Crabbs and Mrs. R. F. Bernard will take place. Mrs. Bernard and her mother Mrs. Camp, gave a dinner at their apartment, at the Decatur, to-night, when Major Crabbs, Colenel Vehols and a few friends were present. Chaplain Pierce, of the Washington Barracks, will officiate at the wedding to-morrow, which will be an unpre-tentious affair, on account of the invalidism of Mrs. Camp. A small breakfast will follow the cere mony, and in the afternoon Major Crabbs and his bride will start upon a short wedding journey. Bear Admiral William Shoffleld Cowles is making a visit to his family, at their summer place, at Furmington, Conn. He will return to the capital

The Admiral of the Navy and Mrs. Dewey closed their K street residence to-day, and have gone to

Richfield Springs for the rest of the summer.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Francis M. Ramsay and
Miss Ramsay leave the capital on Sunday for
Portsmouth, N. H., where they will remain until fall. Mrs. Ramsay is convalescing from a long til-Pay Inspector and Mrs. Samuel Lawrence Heap.

whose marriage took place last Saturday at the country home of the bride's parents, have returned to Washington from their brief wedding journey. ey will go to Gloucester, Mass., early next week

WHAT IS A DEMOCRAT? | AWAY TO ELM COTTAGE.

Answer Suggested by Career of Fairfield Gets Its Second Instalment of Fresh Air Girls.

The gatemen at the Grand Central Station got another of the Tribune Fresh Air Fund contrasts yesterday, when two parties of children passed through the gates, one bound for Fairfield, Conn., and the other returning from the same place after

and the other returning from the same place are; a two weeks' visit Each company contained twenty-two little girls.

Elm Cottage, the nome where the children are entertained, is supported by the churches of Fairfield. The Rev. F. S. Child is the leader in the work there, which has grown so that a new and more commodious cottage has been built recently for the children.

Every child returns full of her desire to tell about the delights of the place, and the company which came calcay wild strawberries, flowers and other evidences of a happy vacation. One little girl bore in her hand a bunch of the luscious berries still clinging to the stems. She explained that she was taking them to her mother, who was iff The missionary who sent the children away two weeks ago said, after looking her party over, that some of them must have gained at least twenty-five pounds in weight

have gained at least twenty-five pounds in weight. A trip to the scales, however, proved that the largest gain was only ten pounds, and that it varied from that down to three pounds. Letters are constantly being received at the office of the fund telling of the good done by the Tribune Fresh Air Fund. Here is part of one that came yesterday:

"Last summer Kate and Richard, who had recently lost their father, and whose mother is a hard-working woman, were enabled to get to the country by the Tribune Fresh Air Fund. Katie was an especially delicate child. She had fainted twice in one day, I believe, from sheer weakness, just before she was sent away. She came back almost before she was sent away. She came back alr robust, and has never quite lost the beneficial results of her visit. Last week, however, she had a bad fall, and is again in need of fresh air and sunshine. Her basement home is dark. Will you kindly give the two children the great happiness

of two weeks in the country?"

As long as enough money is provided the Fresh Air Fund will try to grant all such requests and send many Kattes and Richards whose basement homes are dark into the sunlight for two weeks.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. Mary F. Van Winkle.
No name
N. B. W.
D. P. W. "Harlem"
"Hessie," Mortistown
"Fernistone"
E. H. S.
Mary Noel Simons
Mr. Chester
Church of the Holy Communion.
Mrs. Charles E. Crehan, Brooklyn Heights...
Proviously acknowledged. Remittances, preferably by check, postal money order or express order, should be made payable and addressed to the Tribune Fresh Air Fund, New

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS. Among the passengers who will sail to-day for

Europe are: THE NEW YORK, FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

George J. Adams.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Cardon.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Caller, G. W. G. W. B. Cardon.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Caller, G. Ward. THE UMBRIA. FOR LIVERPOOL. Professor and Mrs. J. B. Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Erg. Clark. Dr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Mrs. H. C. Walte. Kane. George A. Winson.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Anderson.
J. W. Brock.
Mrs. Orlando S. Johnson.
Mrs. James Madison Thompson. J. W. Brock. Mrs. Orlando S. Johnson. Miss Julia Marlowe.

THE PENNSYLVANIA, FOR HAMBURG. THE PENNSYLVANIA, FOR HAMBURG.
Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Buokley.
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph May.
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph May.
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph May.
Mr. Adolph Outerbridge.
THE MINNEAPOLIS, FOR LANDON.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. S. Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Franklin.
Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hamilton.
Mr. and Mrs. Miller Outcalt.

Mrs. Henry R. Powers.
THE FURNESSIA, FOR GLASGOW. W. H. Crompton.
William S. Gordon.
Unitlam S. Gordon.
William S. Gordon.
Unitlam S. Gordon.
Unitlam S. Gordon.
G. G. Grant.
John T. Hayes.
Travellers who arrived yesterday from abroad

LA PROVENCE, FROM HAVRE

THE BALTIC, FROM LIVERPOOL Mr. and Mrs. Alva Adama,
The Rev. George B. Damm.
Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Doyle.
The Earl of Euston.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Oseph Howell.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Oseph Howell.

Mr. ADDAMNAND.

EXCEPT HERMAND.

and Mrs. Charles A. Mrs. Peter Dudley.
Mr. and Mrs. L. Martis.
H. G. Burroughs.